DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 282 766 SE 048 192

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TITLE	How to Use Current Medical Literature and APA Format Style.
INSTITUTION	Portland Community Coll., Oreg.
PUB DATE	Feb 87
NOTE	16p.; A product of the Learning Resource Center.
PUB TYPE	Guides - Classroom Use - Guides (For Teachers) (052) -- Guides - Classroom Use - Materials (For Learner) (051)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*Access to Information; Citation Indexes; College Science; Higher Education; Indexes; *Information Retrieval; *Information Seeking; *Medical Education; Science Education; Science Materials; *Search Strategies
IDENTIFIERS	*American Psychological Association; *Medical Information Systems

ABSTRACT

Directives and guidance in obtaining current medical literature are provided in this publication with special emphasis given to locating material in the Portland, Oregon area. The uses and types of periodical indexes are identified and periodical index citation examples are indicated. Explanations are offered on: (1) how to conduct an effective index search; (2) tips on search techniques; (3) locating periodicals; (4) evaluating the quality of information; and (5) using the American Psychological Association (APA) format. Examples of citations employing the APA format are included. (ML)

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HOW TO USE CURRENT MEDICAL LITERATURE AND APA FORMAT STYLE

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When Do You Use Current Medical Literature?

*When you want to prepare a patient care plan reflecting current research discoveries.

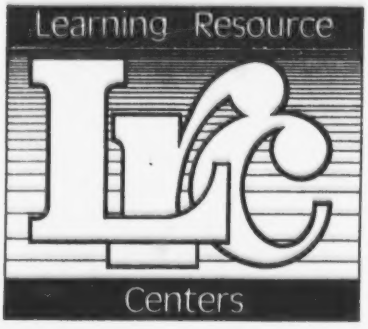
*When you are writing a paper, either for school or for publication. Medical information needs to be current to be relevant.

*When you are asked to perform client education or lead a workshop for staff. Current professional articles are often the foundation of such activities.

Current medical literature is a term describing *the articles contained in professional periodicals and serials.* It is through these publications that health care professionals keep current on the research and trends in their field.

The foundation of medical information is found in books (or medical textbooks as they are often referred to). This information can easily become dated as a medical text is considered to contain information that is between two and three years old from the moment it is published. *So a text that is five years old may reflect information that is eight years old.*

Prepared by:
Robin Peek
PCC Learning Resource Center
February 1987

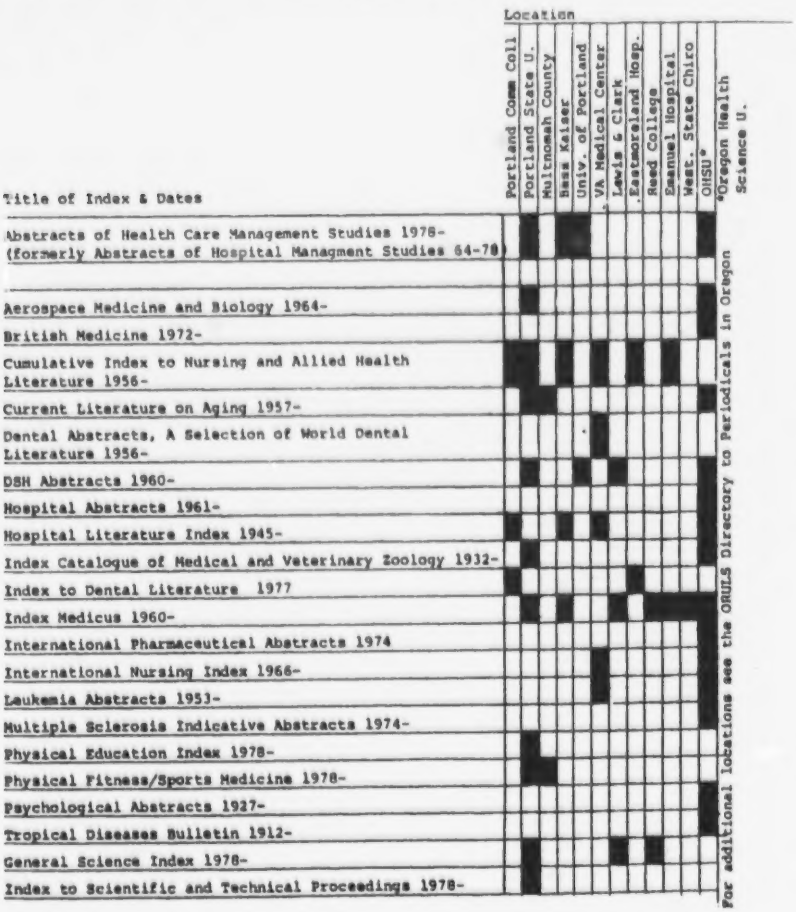


Periodical indexes are guidebooks that help you locate specific information within periodicals. Indexes are available in three common forms: The softbound monthly, bi monthly, or quarterly volumes; The hardbound annual editions; And the centralized computer indexes called online databases. Online databases are usually reserved for complex or extensive searches.

Indexes provide information on the contents of a selected range of periodicals. Each index title provides you with a collection of titles that differs from another index title. Article may not appear in each available subject heading in every year simply because no articles in a particular subject heading were published in that year.

Indexes are available in either the periodical or the reference section of a library. Since they are reference materials they may not taken from the library.

This is a list of medical indexes currently in subscription in the Portland-Metro area. For other locations see the ORULS listing (described later in this handout)


Location
Portland Comm Coll
Portland State U.
Multnomah County
Base Kaiser
Univ. of Portland
VA Medical Center
Lewis & Clark
Easternoreland Hosp.
Reed College
Emanuel Hospital
West. State Chiro
OHSU*
*Oregon Health Science U.
Title of Index & Dates
Abstracts of Health Care Management Studies 1978- (formerly Abstracts of Hospital Managment Studies 64-78)
Aerospace Medicine and Biology 1964-
British Medicine 1972-
Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature 1956-
Current Literature on Aging 1957-
Dental Abstracts, A Selection of World Dental Literature 1956-
DSH Abstracts 1960-
Hospital Abstracts 1961-
Hospital Literature Index 1945-
Index Catalogue of Medical and Veterinary Zoology 1932-
Index to Dental Literature 1977
Index Medicus 1960-
International Pharmaceutical Abstracts 1974
International Nursing Index 1966-
Laukemia Abstracts 1953-
Multiple Sclerosis Indicative Abstracts 1974-
Physical Education Index 1978-
Physical Fitness/Sports Medicine 1978-
Psychological Abstracts 1927-
Tropical Diseases Bulletin 1912-
General Science Index 1978-
Index to Scientific and Technical Proceedings 1978-
For additional locations see the ORULS Directory to Periodicals in Oregon

Periodical Index Citation Examples

The type of information that you will find in a periodical index will usually be in a standardized format similar to the example below. *Do not use the citation example in an index as the citation form in your research.*

Subject Heading----- **MONITORING, PHYSIOLOGIC--METHODS** ---Subdivision

Article Title-------- New Pain Monitoring Techniques ---------- Journal
Author(s)--- (Smith K et al) AM J NURS---------- Title
Date, ------- 1986 July; 16 (5): 35-37, 40-42----------Page #s
Vol,
Issue #

"See also" directs you from a general term to a more specific one.

KIDNEY FAILURE, ACUTE see also
HEMODIALYSIS

"See" directs you from terms not used in the index to a term used.

PERSONNEL DISCIPLINARY ACTION
see DISCIPLINE, MANAGEMENT

Do not use the citation example in the index as the citation form in your research paper.

A Special Note****
Many indexes are also organized by author, in addition to the subject headings. This listings can be useful in searching for articles published by a speaker you have heard, a physician you are working with, or a medical professional you may wish to correspond with.

How To Conduct An Effective Index Search

Thoughtful preparation and clarification of the research topic is the key element of a successful search. Talk to the librarian if you are having difficulty forming this stage of your research strategy.

Since it may be necessary to go to another library site to obtain a photocopy of the article you need or the PCC library needs to perform an interlibrary loan, it is important that you allow enough time to conduct your search.

Don't count on having all the information available at any one site.

Tips For Conducting Your Search

*Start with the most current index and work chronologically backward. Do not use articles older than five years unless you are engaged in an overview or a historical search. The usefulness of dated literature is most limited in areas subjected to constant updating and change, such as legal issues and drugs. Articles concerning communication techniques are not as affected by time, but it is current information that you should strive for.

* Review each index title's introductory section before you use it. Each index is organized differently and looking at the introduction may indicate some useful tips for getting your research done efficiently.

* Remember that an index reflects only those articles published in a particular time period. Try looking for your subject under several different subject headings before trying another year of the index. If the review of a second year the index is not successful, then move on to another index title.

* Use medical dictionaries and thesauruses to locate additional subject headings (keywords). Don't rely on the same keyword exclusively when you are using indexes.

* Keep a record of keywords used in a search. These can be useful when consulting other indexes or if you consult an online database.

* Don't use just one index. No single index contains all possible sources. It may take several attempts to find the index that has the information you need.

Finding the Periodicals That You Need

After a successful index search you should have a list of articles that will be useful in your search. If you have located a periodical title not available at Portland Community College, don't worry. Through the use of the Oregon Regional Union List of Serials (ORULS), its location is easily identified.

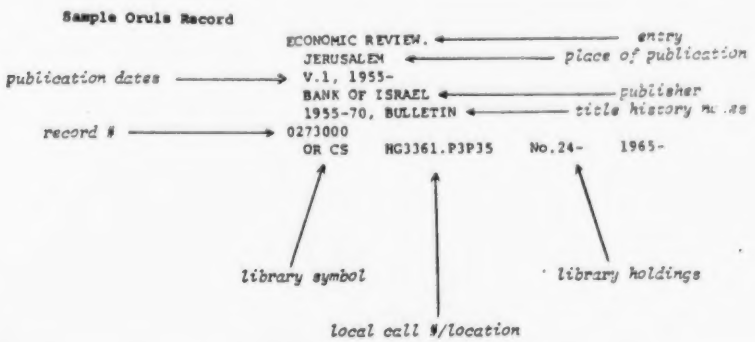
ORULS is a computer-generated microfiche of a database of periodicals and their locations in 147 Oregon libraries and 13 member libraries of the Northwest Association of Private Colleges and Universities. Public, university, hospital, and special libraries are represented on ORULS.

Through this network you should be able to successfully locate the periodicals you need in the Portland area. Most of the sites listed on ORULS will allow PCC students access to these materials at their location.

If the periodical you want is not available in the Portland/Metro area then the PCC library will conduct an interlibrary loan for you. These materials can take from 3 days to 2 weeks to be received, thus it does pay you to plan ahead. **If you are conducting an interlibrary loan, be prepared to supply the title of the article, the author, the title of the periodical, the volume and number. the date of the publication, and the pages the article is on.

If you do have the opportunity to visit another location for your information needs, we ask that you realize that PCC students are using a privilege that can be taken away. So we ask you to do the following:

* Do go to the site prepared.
* Be quiet and orderly.
* Do thank the staff member when you leave.
* Remember that you may not check out materials from hospital, university, or other privately-sponsored libraries.



Evaluating The Quality Of Information: The Categories of Periodical Publications

Medical information is available in three broad categories of periodicals. The specific nature of each category will provide you with the tools that you need to evaluate the validity of the information that either you or your patient is considering. The most commonly used publication are professional journals and professional publications.

Professional Journals

Professional journals are publications that are edited and controlled by a professional medical organization. These journals usually contain little or no advertising, but there are exceptions to this. These publications tend to run by editorial boards selected from the organization's membership. Although the publication is usually free from advertising and other related business influences, there are usually subtle to strong philosophical affects on the editorial position of the publication by the parent organization.

Most professional publications reflect original research written by medical professionals. Since the contents are written by and edited by medical professionals, most health care providers feel that this category contains the most qualitative information.

Examples of Professional Journals

Journal of the American Medical Association
published by the American Medical Association

Harvard Medical School Newsletter
published by the Department of Continuing Education at the Harvard Medical School

Maternal-Child Nursing Journal
published by the Graduate Programs of Maternity Nursing and Nursing Care of Children at the University of Pittsburgh

Professional Publications

The most significant difference between professional journals and professional publications is that the later is edited and controlled by a privately-held interest. Since these periodicals are for-profit and receive revenues from advertising, subscriptions, or fees charged to the writer

for publishing articles, they are subject to a variety of influences that may affect the integrity of the information.

The articles are usually written by medical professionals for the medical community. However, the editing control may be done by individuals who are not primarily health care providers.

Examples of Professional Publications

RN Magazine
Medical Laboratory Observer
Health Values: Achieving High Level Wellness

General Interest Magazines

These publications appeal to diverse cross sections of the population. The articles written in these publication are written by professional writers who may or may not have medical or science training. Some articles are written by members of the medical community and their credentials are usually clearly listed on the articles.

Information from these publications pose an interesting situation for students. These periodicals are of the kind that most students are familiar with. Moreover these periodicals are the ones that commonly provide patients with medical information.

What students must deal with is that the accuracy of this data will range from good to grossly inaccurate. Only some medical programs at PCC permit students to use articles from these publications for their research activities. In those cases where it is permitted student must carefully check the credentials of the writers and of those quoted in the article prior using it in the research. Moreover, students should be particularly careful of articles that present themselves as over-generalizations, revolutionary facts, or "cure-alls".

Be sure to check with your instructor prior to using general-interest magazines for your research.

Examples of General-Interest Magazines

Newsweek
US News and World Report
Prevention
Health

Using the American Psychological Association Format

The citation form used by most PCC medical departments is the style used in American Psychological Association Publication Manual A copy of this manual is available in the PCC library (Sylvania). (808.02 Pub)

When you use periodical articles the term "reference list" is used to cited works that specifically support the research being presented in the work you are presenting. You will often see the term "reference list" used to support articles that you are researching and you can use these to support the research that you are conducting both in there content and in the information presented in the reference list.

The term "bibliography" is used to cite works for *background or for further reading*. APA journals require reference lists, not bibliographies. You will be creating a reference list when you do research.

In medical periodicals it is not uncommon for the author to be classified by an agency, association, or an institution. In cases where authorship is not assigned to an individual then it goes to the editorial control of the publication if that agency is a recognized organization or institution.

General Notes For Using the APA Editorial Style

* Invert all authors' names. Use only the initial of the first name for each author.

* In a reference with no personal or corporate author, move the title to the author position and treat the title like a book entry.

* Give the year the work was copyrighted. For magazines and newspapers give the month and day of publication.

* Capitalize only the first word of title. Do not underline or put quotations around the title.

* Give the journal title in full, in upper and lowercase letter. Give the vol. number (if there is one) and underline it. Use pp. before the page numbers in newspapers and magazines (not in professional journals)

All of the citation examples were created out of my imagination. So please do not try to find them, they don't exist in the real world.

Examples of periodical citations

Author (Date of publication) Title of article. Title of Publication. Vol. No; Pages

Anderson, M & Adam B. (1986, December) Medicating the difficult patient, Nursing Times 4 (5); 276-83

(If an article has no cited author an it is in a publication with a recognized organization, then the author becomes the organization.)

Nutrition International Association (1986,November) Corporation Nutrition Standards.Nutrition International Association Journal 78 (2); 456-459

(If the article has no cited author and from a publication with no recognized organization, then the title moves to the author position and the entry is alphabetized by the first significant word of the tile)

New No-Drill Techniques. (1987, Feb 1) Newsweek; pp 45-48

Note: Some journals and magazines do not collect their issues into volumes and only date the publications. And some date the issues by seasons and not months. A few publications do not date the publications, using only the volume and number for a reference.

Examples:

Health Update, July 1987
Modern Dental Assisting 7(34), Spring 1986
Radiology Today 22(6) 1987

Listed below is some of the more common periodical citation formats you may need. If it is not listed here refer to the APA manual for the correct form.

Citing an abstract only:

Smith, J. (1986, July) Pilot study of the computed TM device Japanese Journal of Experimental Devices 32, 98-105 (From International Device Abstracts, 1985, Abstract No. 1147)

Journal Supplement:

Thomas, P. & Perry K. (1985) A comparison of nursing styles Journal of the American Midwives Association (Suppl.453) 345-378

Citation of a word discussed in a secondary source:

Green, M., Anderson S., Geer J. et al. (1984) Task planning in the lab. Psychological Bulletin 91 (3); 234-268

*Give the secondary source in the reference list and cite the original work with the secondary source in the text. In the above case use the following citation in the body of the paper.

Thomas study (cited in Green, 1983)

Remember
Underline the title of the publication, not the title of the article. If you are using a word processor that does not underline use the italic type face instead.

Other APA Format Citations

Example of reference to an entire book

Smith, J. & Brown, K. (1986) Nutritional standards for breastfeeding mothers (3rd ed.) New York: Macmillan

Reference to a book with corporate author, author as publisher

American Hospital Association (1980) Dealing with the difficult patient. Washington, DC: Author

Reference to an edited book

Swan, B., Miller Q. (Eds.). (1982) Care of the aging adult New York: Doubleday

Reference to an article or chapter in an edited book

Anderson, J., Becker, R., and Thomas, J.(1985). Common Dental Emergencies. In R.P. Yeats Emergency dental care for EMT's (pp. 345-367). New York, NY: American EMT Association

Newspaper article, no author

New study shows no cause for concern. (1984, April 5) Astoria Monitor p. 14

Elements of reference to a report

Bigley, R. (1983). Early identification of eating disorders (Report No. 83-6773) Washington DC: Eating Disorders Institute

Film

Moss, J. (Producer). & Clun R.P. (Director). (1985) Dads fight back (Film). Atlanta, GA: Concept Media.

Cassette Recording

Swanson, L.P. (Speaker). (1980). Problems of medical librarianship (Cassette recording no. 5). Chicago: American Medical Library Association

Personal Communications (Letters, memos, telephone conversations, interviews and the like)

This information is not considered recoverable data and are not put into the reference list. Cite this information only in the text.

L. M. Jones (phone conversation, August 15, 1986)
R. P. Culolen (interview, May 20, 1987)

Quotation and Citation in Text

You cite the source of the quotation in the body of the text of your work. You place the citation in the same area you use the quotation or make reference to the study or the article. You still must cite the reference in the reference list. The APA format has the advantage of freeing you from doing the cumbersome numbered footnotes (which, by the way, are difficult to impossible to do on many word processing systems). All the APA requires is that you place the author, year, and page numbers (for books) in parentheses.

The location of the citation note will depend on where it will best fit with the flow of the writing. Except in the case of a paragraph length quotation, then the citation appears at the end of quote. Listed below are three examples of how to cite an article.

Example article: You are using an article from the New England Journal of Medicine. It is written by Dr. Robert Smith of Boston Medical University. The article was published in 1986 and it is a study on heart disease and diet.

Example 1:
A recent study (Smith, 1986) indicates a relationship between heart disease and diet.

Example 2:
At the Boston Medical University, Dr. Robert Smith (1986) has found evidence of a direct relationship between aspects of diet and incidents of heart disease.

Example 3:
A 1986 study (Smith) has supported the concepts of heart disease having a link with diet.

For more information on citation, see the Publication Manual of the American Psychology Association.

TO CITY CENTER
SW CARUTHERS ST
SW KELLY ST
SW 6th AVE
SW SHERIDAN ST
SW ARTHUR ST
SW KELLY ST
INTERSTATE 5
SW FRONT AVE
ROSS ISLAND BRIDGE
TO OSWEGO
SW TERWILLIGER BLVD
SW BARBUR BLVD
SW SAM JACKSON PARK ROAD
SW TERWILLIGER BLVD
SW CAMPUS DR
SW VETERANS ROAD
SW GIBBS ST
SW SAM JACKSON PARK ROAD
SW 11th AVE
SW GAINES ROAD
SW 8th AVE
1 Baird Hall (School of Medicine and University Administration)
2 Basic Science Building
3 Campus Services Building
4 Child Development and Rehabilitation Center (Crippled Children's Division)
5 Clinical Laboratories Building
6 Emma Jones Hall
7 Gaines Hall
8 Greenhouse
9 Helipad
10 Library and Auditorium
11 Mackenzie Hall (School of Nursing)
12 Outpatient Clinic
13 Physical Plant Building (Shop, Warehouse) and General Services Unit (Printing, Personnel, Medical Graphics)
14 Portland Center for Hearing and Speech
15 Portland Fire Station No. 2
16 Research Building
17 Residence Hall
18 School of Dentistry
19 Shriner's Hospital (under construction)
20 Steam Plant
21 Student Activities Building
22 University Hospital North
23 University Hospital South and Doernbecher Memorial Hospital for Children
24 Veterans Administration Medical Center
Wheelchair Entrance
Public Parking
Intercampus Bus Stops
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